

Snohomish County: PLUG-IN Ready!

Snohomish County is plugging in cleaner, greener vehicles with the purchase of five all electric Nissan Leafs and the installation of twenty four electric vehicle (EV) charging stations¹. Seventeen EV charging stations are available for public use on County properties. All of the stations are Level 2 and provide 10-20 miles of range per hour of charging.

- The County's EV charging stations that are open for public use are at the following locations:
 - The County Campus parking garage: 3000 Rockefeller Ave, Everett.
 - McCollum Park: 600 128th
 Street SE, Everett.
 - Willis Tucker Park: 6705 Puget Park Drive, Snohomish.
 - Evergreen State Fairgrounds: 14405 179th Ave SE, Monroe.
- Visit this link for directions on how to drive a Nissan Leaf.
- Find an EV charging station nearest to you using <u>Plug Share</u> or <u>Car Stations!</u>
- Visit this link for a printable PDF map of some of the EV stations in Snohomish County.



The rate at which charging adds range to a vehicle depends on the vehicle, battery type, and type of EVSE. The following are typical rates for a light duty vehicle:

Level 1: 2 to 5 miles of range per hour of charging.

Level 2: 10 to 20 miles of range per hour of charging.

Level 3 (DC Fast Charging): 60 to 80 miles of range in 20 minutes of charging.

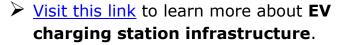
Source: http://www.afdc.energy.gov/fuels/electricity_infrastructure.html

¹ The purchase of the Nissan Leafs and electric vehicle charging stations was made possible through several federal grants: Energy Efficiency and Conservation Block Grant (EECBG) from the Department of Energy and Clean Cities funding.



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All-electric vehicles (EVs) use a battery to store the electrical energy that powers the motor. EVs are sometimes referred to as battery electric vehicles (BEVs). EV batteries are charged by plugging the vehicle into an electric power source. Although most U.S. electricity production contributes to air pollution, the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency categorizes all-electric vehicles as zero-emission vehicles because they produce no direct exhaust or emissions. Because EVs use no other fuel, widespread use of these vehicles could dramatically reduce petroleum consumption.





The standard J1772 receptacle (right) can receive charge from Level 1 or Level 2 equipment. The DC fast charge receptacle (left) uses a different connector.

Visit this link to learn more about electric and hybrid vehicles.

Want to learn more? Visit the Department of Energy's Alternative Fuels Data Center. You can also <u>check out this video on how electric vehicles work</u> or visit this link for <u>The Top Ten Things You Didn't Know About Electric Vehicles!</u>

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